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To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Y R,



YOU have sometimes, when a Mail has been wanting, condescended to entertain your Readers with Subjects relative to Domestic Affairs, to their no small Satisfaction; and therefore I persuade myself you will not be offended with the Liberty I take of informing you, as to a Matter

of Fact, Sir, is this; that some Years ago, I pretend to tell you exactly how many, there was a Gentleman-Farmer not far from Portsmouth, who had his Account in sowing a pretty large Piece of Land with Parsley Seed, or Parsley and Turnip Seeds, I know not which, upon which he fed Sheep to very great Profit. Upon this another Gentleman in the County, who in his Life-time was esteemed the most Proficient in Husbandry of any in this Kingdom, wrote the following very curious Dissertation.

It is observ'd, says he, that some Sort of Grasses are the Taste of Mutton; and that the sweetest Mutton is that which hath been fed on the finest and sweetest Grasses, as is experienced on the Peak in Derbyshire, and on the Plains in Wiltshire, Hampshire, &c. On the contrary, the coarsest Mutton is produced from the grossest Meadows, Marshes, &c. And sheep fatted on Clover, and the like rich Nourishment, are not so delicate Meat as the Heath Croppers; which latter rich Way of fattening Sheep is most agreeable to the Husbandman, but doth not humour the Palate of the Eater so well as such Beasts that can range on the driest Mountains without Water; for it becomes too great and sudden a Change in the Meat. The Difference is also observed in Conies.

Sheep fatten very well on Turnips; which prove excellent Nourishment for them in hard Winters, when Fodder is scarce; for they will not only eat the tops, but feed on the Roots in the Ground, and render them hollow to the Skin. The Turnip is of a Nature more hot and drying than Clover Grass, and therefore more agreeable to those Cattle.

But much more hot and drying is Parsley, even in the second Degree; and were it thoroughly ripened, doubtless will prove very good Nourishment, and not subject those dry Animals to the Rot; but vitiate the Taste of their Flesh so much as the colder Food will do.

The Rot being a Disease occasioned by the Sheep feeding on too much cold and moist Meat, and is prevented by hot and dry; as their feeding in shady Places, some Grounds, where the Dew lieth long on a broad Grass, naturally inclineth all Sheep feeding there to the Rot; and by such that have to their Land made Experiment thereof, such Lands are otherwise employed. When, on the contrary, feeding Sheep on Salt Marshes and brackish Grounds, preventeth the Rot, and the giving them Salt with their dry Meat, is esteemed a Cure of that Disease.

Therefore Parsley (being of such a hot, dry, saline, ante-hydrotical a Nature, and as my Relations tell me) so much desired by Sheep (as I am sure it is in Conies, much of the Nature of Sheep in respect of their Feeding) may, very probably, be not only a good Security against the Rot, but may render the Meat rather better tasted than any other Food whatever.

And it is a Plant very easily propagated, and the Seed easily obtained, few Plants yielding more, and that separated from its Stalks: The Ground, the more it is dress'd, the better will the Parsley sown therein grow and prosper, and it will continue more on one Year; but how many, a careful Improver will quickly discover; and of what particular Uses and Advantages this Piece of Husbandry may prove, besides the general Way of feeding Sheep) an ingenious Husbandman will soon find out.

However (amongst others) it answers one Object against Inclosures; viz. That inclosing of Lands proves a Decay of our Flocks of Sheep, and so, a Consequence, of Wooll. To which I answer, That 5 or 300 Sheep must have 5, 6, or 700 Acres of Down-Land to depasture on, according to the present Use and Custom; in case so much thereof be enclosed as lieth convenient for Enclosure (it may be

half thereof or more) and Part of such enclosed Land be sown with Cover, Turnips, Cole-seed, Parslain, or the like; and that 10 Acres so husbanded, will feed as many Sheep as 100 Acres thereof would before have done: The Question then will be, Whether the Husbandman may not keep as great a Flock as he did before, and have Variety of Pasture for them as the Season of the Year requireth? And that either for feeding, fattening, or medicinally preserving them, as he pleaseth.

For it is not to be doubted, but that Land inclosed and tilled, yieldeth a far greater Increase to the Husbandman, than Lands open and untill'd; then in case he can propagate such Vegetables that will feed and maintain his Flock in his Inclosures, surely on such Inclosures he may maintain a far greater Number of Sheep, than before he could on the open and untill'd Champion, or at least as great a Number, and have a far Increase of Tillage over and above.

A M E R I C A.

The SPEECH of his Excellency BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; to the General Assembly of the Province of New-Hampshire, June 7, 1745.

THE Delay my Royal Master's Commands met with in the late Assembly, respecting garrisoning Fort Dummer, made it necessary for me to dissolve the last Assembly; hoping thereby, I might be more fully appriz'd of the Sentiments of his Majesty's good Subjects on that Point.

That the receiving this Fortification is of the last Consequence to the present and future Prosperity of this Government; that the Refusal of it will tend to lessen us in the Esteem of his Majesty and his Ministers, strip the Children yet unborn of their native Right, and deprive our Friends and Neighbours, now hazarding their Lives, and exposing their Bodies to Hardships unheard of, before Louisbourg, in the Cause of their King, and Defence of their Country, in full Expectation of letting down on their Return, in the quiet Possession of that valuable Part of this Province, which I hope you'll assist me to rescue from the Enemy, who are waiting to build on our Ruins, is beyond all Dispute.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The Accounts I have from Lieutenant-General Pepperell and Col. Moore, of the State and Success of his Majesty's Fleet and Army before Louisbourg, shall be laid before you; also his Excellency Governor Shirley's Letter to me, respecting a further Reinforcement of Men, which I hope you'll provide for according to the Circumstances and Ability of the Province.

I recommend to you the discharging the Muster-Rolls for Service already done; for want of which I have not been able to enlist the Men granted by the late Assembly for the Defence of the Frontiers.

I also recommend, that a further Grant of Men be made, to be employed, if necessary, on the Frontiers, and at his Majesty's Fort William and Mary; that the Treasurer's Accounts be prepar'd to be transmitted to his Majesty; and that every one, in his respective Station, may make the Peace, good Order and Prosperity of the Government, his main Aim.

At present our Circumstances excel our Neighbours, and our Taxes less burthensome; and by his Majesty's gracious Indulgence to us, since my Accession to my Government, our Fortifications and Publick Buildings, with Warlike Stores of all Kinds, will be provided for, without any Tax on the People. There are Instances of the Royal Favours, not-to-be equal'd in any of his Plantations. And since we are thus highly favoured, let us guard against unhappy Divisions, which will be destructive to our Peace and Happiness, and lessen us in the Esteem of his Majesty, and his Ministers.

Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly,

My firm Attachment to his Majesty's Person, and Family, and Government, challenges my first Attention; my next Pursuit shall be the Peace and Prosperity of his Majesty's good Subjects of this Province, in which I shall hope for your cheerful and ready Assistance; and when a happy Union subsists in the Legislative Powers, every Design form'd against her Quiet will come to an End; let it therefore be your Endeavour to promote this happy Union, and it shall be my Care to preserve and increase it.

Philadelphia, June 6. Last Sunday the new Privateer Ship Pandour, Capt. Dowell, fell down the River, and was followed on Monday by the Privateer Brig

George, Capt. Wood, they intending to sail in Company on a Cruise.

New York, June 10. Last Tuesday Night arrived here the Privateer Sloops Castor and Pollux, commanded by Captain Esom and Captain Burges, from a Cruise, and brought in with them a Snow belonging to Ireland, but bound from Antigua for Virginia; which they recov'd from a Spanish Privateer the 9th of May, by whom she had been taken three Days before: The Spanish Privateer made her Escape by running among the Shoals at the West End of Porto Rico. The Master of the Snow's Name is Isaiah Nichols: He was taken on board the Spaniard, with all his Men, except the Mate and a Boy. The Castor and Pollux left St. Kitts about three Months ago.

While these two Privateers were cruising off the West End of Porto Rico, they fell in with four Spanish Men of War, and two Merchantmen bound to the Havanna, (as the Spaniards taken on board the Brig informed them) one of which had Jury Masts, and was the Ship said to have two Millions on board; which was chased ashore by some English Men of War on Porto Rico, and had the Mortification to see the Money landed, but could not come at it. Two of 74 Guns each were so nigh the Castor, that it was with the utmost Difficulty she escap'd being taken.

Boston, June 20. On the 15th Inst. a Schooner, — Giddings, Master, arrived in 10 Days from Cape Breton, with Expresses from Lieutenant General Pepperell and Commodore Warren, for his Excellency the Governor, which bring Advice, That a very close Blockade of Louisbourg is continued by Land and Sea, to the great Distress of the Enemy; who from the Intelligence gain'd from our Prisoners, and other Circumstances, are judg'd to be short of Provisions and Ammunition; that in particular, a Party of our Scouts fell in with a Party of 200 of the Enemy in the Woods; whom, after an obstinate Fight of four Hours, they defeated in the Close of the Evening, after having kill'd upwards of 40 of them, and took all their Knapsacks that Night, and several Prisoners the next Day, and seven of their Schooners; and that in other Skirmishes, our Troops have constantly had the Advantage of the Enemy, of whom they have kill'd and taken many. That they have erected a considerable Battery, consisting partly of the New-York Cannon, and other Cannon of the Enemy's, of the same Weight, carrying 18 Pound Shot, on the Light-House Point, which will serve both to annoy the Island Battery, and defend the Entrance of the Harbour against any Ships; so that with the Royal Battery, we have now a superiour Strength of Batteries to that of the French, for opposing the Entrance of their Ships: Also, that since our last Advice, a Party of between 3 and 400 of our Land Forces, in Boats, made an Attempt to surprize the Island Battery by Night; but being discovered by the Enemy, and the Surf of the Sea running high, which made their Landing very difficult, they were repulsed with the Loss of about 170 Men, who were partly drown'd, and partly kill'd and taken by the Enemy; but that it was expected an Attack would be soon made upon it by our Ships, and from our new Battery on the Light-House Point, which we have the greatest Reason to hope will succeed. That our Ships had taken a Brigantine from Nantes, laden with Provisions, and a large Sloop, laden with Bread, Flour, Pease, &c. from Canada, both bound for Louisbourg: By the latter of which we learn, that the French of Canada had heard some Reports of the Expedition against Cape Breton from the Salvages on y, which they wholly slighted; and we are assur'd, that no Vessel has got into the Enemy's Harbour, besides the two mentioned in some of our former Papers; one laden with Wine and Brandy, and another, whose Cargo we can't learn. That Mr. Barthe, Chief Engineer of Nova-Scotia, with a Master Smith (who is also a good Artillery Officer) and two Gunners, was arriv'd at Quaco, in his Way to the Camp before Louisbourg; and that Commodore Warren, upon receiving Advice of the Siege of Annapolis-Royal, by the French and Indians, from our Governor, (and not hearing that it was rais'd) had sent the Shirley Galley, Capt. Rouse, the Massachusetts Frigate, Captain Tyng, and the Fame, Capt. Thompson, all 20 Gun Ships, and two Schooners, to the Assistance of the Garrison there.

We also hear, that the same Letters inform, That the Blockade by Sea is carried on, by the help of Sloops, Schooners, and Boats, in such a Manner, as that a Boat cannot escape into the Harbour in the thickest Fog: That Colds are pretty frequent among the Land Forces, but not dangerously ill, and very few kill'd or wounded among them, except those upon the before-mentioned Attempt on the Island Battery; that our Forces are in

